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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography of research in agricultural education includes summaries of 54 studies reported during 1969-70 from five states of the American Vocational Association Southern Region. A list of 35 studies in progress in 1970-71 is also included. The abstracts are organized according to each study's purpose, method, and findings. Some studies are available for loan as indicated in each abstract. (GB)

ED047109

SUMMARIES OF RESEARCH STUDIES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

SOUTHERN REGION

1969-70

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation of research in agricultural education includes summaries of 54 studies reported during 1969-70 from five states of the Southern Region.

Abstracts of studies completed in 1969-70 were reported by teacher education institutions and state departments of education in the region. All studies submitted are included in this report although some may not meet the criteria that were established for the selection of studies to be included in the division publication.

This compilation of Summaries of Research Studies in Agricultural Education is an activity of the Research Committee of the Agricultural Education Division of the American Vocational Association.

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Southern Region Representative
Research Committee
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SUMMARIES OF STUDIES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
SOUTHERN REGION, 1969-70

APPLEGATE, LEON ARLIN. A Study of Employment Opportunities and Training Needs for Selected Job Titles in the Selected Nursery Businesses in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Report, M. S. Oklahoma State University. 46 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the report was to (1) secure information which could be used to develop curriculum to train nursery employees, (2) to determine employment opportunities within the nursery business in the Tulsa area.

Method.-- The study consisted of twelve nursery businesses in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Personal interviews were conducted with the managers of these businesses.

Findings.-- Larger number of nursery businesses were engaged in sales and service activity rather than production of plant material. Products sold varied greatly among the businesses. There was currently a need for full time nurserymen and nurseryaides, while the future need in five years is estimated to more than double. The need for part-time nursery employees was greater than for full time employees. The nature of the task performed by nurserymen included supervising, assisting and doing activities while nurseryaides were primarily that of assisting or carrying out tasks of less than supervisory level. The competencies and skills necessary for employment as a nurseryman are: oral and written communications; give and accept supervision; various sales activities; and general mathematics. Skills and competencies necessary for employment of a nurseryaide are: oral communications; accept supervision; get along with customers and other employees; limited knowledge of products and services; and simple mathematics. The major reasons nursery employees left their jobs were to accept jobs with higher pay and to go to school. Most employers desired 6 months to one year experience for job entry as a nurseryman but desired little or no previous experience for entry as nurseryaide. Competencies needed to train nursery workers are largely determined by products and services offered by the business.

BAJAJ, DEV RAJ. The Relationship of Certain Personality Traits to Selected Professional and Social Attributes of Oklahoma Male County Field Extension Personnel. Dissertation Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University, 176 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purposes of the study were: (1) to examine the association between certain personality characteristics and the degree of job involvement, and (2) to determine the relationship between personality traits to the selected professional and social attributes of Oklahoma field extension personnel.

Method.-- One hundred sixty male field extension personnel, employed in 77 counties in Oklahoma, were administered the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), the job involvement scale, and a questionnaire designed to identify certain professional and social attributes. The data for significant differences among variables were analyzed by a chi-square test. The corrected coefficient of contingency was calculated for qualitative variables whereas a correlation coefficient was employed on quantitative variables.

Findings.-- Dominance: The extension agents - specialized programs scored highest; whereas, the county extension directors scored lowest. A negative relationship between dominance and length of time lived on the farm was found. Extension personnel who had more administrative duties tended to exhibit less agressiveness. Furthermore, extension personnel who had lived longer on a farm tended to be more retiring in nature and slow in action. Capacity for status: The first, fifth or later born extension personnel scored highest. They tended to be more ambitious and self-seeking. Sociability: The county extension personnel who preferred to live in large communities scored highest. They also tended to be more outgoing. Social presence: Extension personnel who had mostly lived in small communities scored lowest. A negative correlation was found between social presence and age, length of living on the farm, and size of the family. Self-acceptance: Extension workers who preferred living in large cities scored highest, indicative of their being more demanding and agressive. Sense of well-being: A negative relationship was found with age as well as tenure in extension service. Generally, extension workers scored highest who were 30-50 years of age. The older county extension personnel tended to be more leisurely and conventional. Responsibility: County extension personnel with advanced formal education scored highest, indicative of their being more planful. Socialization: Those whose father's occupations were farm-related, had lived mostly on a farm or had first preference to participate in religious organizations scored highest. They tended to be more industrious,

modest and obliging. A negative relationship between socialization and age was indicative of their being more defensive. Self-control: Extension workers whose father's occupation was related to high status or showed likeness to live in open country scored lowest in self-control. This tendency was associated with being self-centered and an overemphasis on personal gain. A negative correlation existed between self-control and length of previous experience. Tolerance: The relationship between tolerance and age was a negative one, indicative of the tendency to become passive as age increases. Good impression: A positive correlation between age and good impression was found. Extension personnel as they advanced in age had more of a tendency to be concerned with making a good impression. Achievement via independence: A negative correlation existed between achievement via independence and age. County extension personnel, as they advanced in age, tended to be more conventional. Intellectual efficiency: Those extension workers who had past experience in teaching or preferred to live in larger cities scored highest. It indicated that they placed a higher value on cognitive matters as well as being well-informed. A negative correlation was found with age, tenure in present position and tenure in extension service. Psychological-mindedness: There was a positive relationship between the trait psychological-mindedness and length of previous experience. Extension personnel in this group tended to be more resourceful. Flexibility: Extension personnel who majored in education in contrast to pure sciences scored highest, exhibited a tendency to be more insightful. Femininity: Extension workers whose father's occupation was considered low status scored highest in the trait, femininity, suggesting they tended to be appreciative by nature. Job involvement: A positive relationship between degree of job involvement and traits sociability, sense of well-being, self-control, good-impression and achievement via conformance was found.

BOYKIN, WILLIAM C., SR. Educational and Occupational Orientation of Negro Male Youth in the Mississippi Delta. Alcorn A & M College, 60 p., Division of Vocational Education, Alcorn A & M College, Lorman, Mississippi.

Purpose.-- To study Mississippi high school seniors in terms of selected factors of occupational and educational orientation in order to provide educators with information needed to improve the general and vocational education offered these students.

Method.-- Vocational interests of boys were identified, with particular attention to occupational clustering, rural-urban differences, and differences at varying levels of scholatic aptitude. In assessing various kinds of aptitudes of youth,

levels of general scholastic aptitude, clustering of special abilities, and rural-urban differences were noted. Levels of occupational and educational aspiration were also determined, noting inconsistencies, if any, with aptitudes, rural-urban differences, and differences at varying levels of scholastic aptitude.

Findings.-- About 70 per cent of the 529 respondents came from families whose income was less than $3,000 annually. Fifty-two per cent of the fathers of the interviewees were unemployed. The generalization that aspiration of youth are high was supported. Youth received considerable stimulation from parents for upward educational and occupational mobility. Mothers were most influential in influencing high aspirations. The number aspiring to two years of post-secondary technical education was low when compared with the number aspiring to go to college.

Rural and urban youth did not differ significantly regarding occupations preferred. Rural and urban youth differed significantly on most tests; urban youth soored higher than rural youth on all tests, with the exception of manual dexterity. Both rural and urban youth scored more than one standard deviation below the mean or intelligence or scholastic aptitude.

BROWNSWORTH, LLOYD RICHARD. A Study to Determine the Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adults Attending Adult Night Class in Selected Area Schools in Oklahoma. Report M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 64 p., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major objectives of the study are as follows: (1) to determine the socioeconomic characteristics of adults presently enrolled in adult classes in the area school; (2) to determine major factors which may be associated with enrollment of adults in night classes; (3) to determine whether levels of previous educational attainment might be a motivating factor for adults in obtaining further vocational training; (4) to determine what extent salary or earnings may be a factor in motivating adults in obtaining further vocational training; and (5) reasons most adults have for attending adult night classes.

Method.-- A survey was conducted to determine the existing social and economic characteristics of adults attending adult night classes in selected area schools in Oklahoma. A questionnaire was prepared and then distributed and collected by the directors of adult night class programs in the selected area schools. A total of five hundred and eleven surveys were included in the study representing the four selected area schools.

Findings.-- Pertinent findings were as follows: (1) the average age of adults presently enrolled is 33 years with the 21-35 year age group containing the majority of adults in attendance; (2) eighty per cent of the adults are married; (3) a greater percentage of males are enrolled in adult night classes than females; (4) forty per cent of the spouses of families whose husband or wife are enrolled in adult night classes are presently employed; (5) the minority racial groups presently comprise only ten per cent of the adults attending adult night classes; (6) seventy-two per cent of the adults attending night vocational classes have completed the twelfth grade or higher; (7) sixty per cent of the adults attending vocational classes are classified in the unskilled category; (8) a majority of salaries of employed females fall in the under $400 per month range as compared to a majority of males attending fall into the over $400 per month salary range; and (9) seventy-two per cent of the adults taking vocational night classes stated, "Upgrading" as their major reason for attending classes. Plans and programs must be formulated in some way to motivate these adults in the lower educational and wage earning categories to become involved in these adult vocational night classes.

BYNUM, AUSTIN D. Opinions and Evaluations Expressed by Delegates, State Staff, and Visitors Regarding the 1968 National FFA Convention. Report, M. S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 39 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to ascertain the success and contribution of specific program areas to the total convention program, the acceptability of objectives for the convention, and to gather suggestions for possible convention improvement.

Method.-- An evaluation schedule form was completed by 96 official convention delegates and 39 state staff representatives. Using the questionnaire form, data was collected from 30 FFA members, and 40 advisers, teacher educators, student teachers, parents, school administrators, and visitors attending the convention, through the personal interview method. A total of 205 persons participated in the study.

Findings.-- It was found that: (1) the objectives were regarded as acceptable for the National FFA Convention; (2) each specific program area is contributing to the success of the total convention program; (3) suggestions regarding improvement merit consideration; (4) the total convention was considered as highly successful; (5) the majority of FFA members in attendance indicate

interest and enthusiasm in the convention and are concerned with acquiring knowledge and information that can be of benefit to their local chapters.

CANNON, DOYLE D. A Study of Vocational Agriculture Students from Welfare and Non-welfare Families in Atoka County, Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 21 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of welfare status, place of residence and age at graduation on: (1) employment fields students entered upon leaving high school; (2) student investment in supervised training program; and (3) student's occupational objective.

Method.-- Fifty students were randomly selected from the welfare and non-welfare population as determined by the welfare rolls for Atoka County. A follow-up study was conducted on these students who had completed their vocational agriculture studies and graduated from Atoka County's three school systems during the school years 1964 through 1968.

Findings.-- More welfare students enter the armed services after graduation from high school while more non-welfare students continue their education. Of the students that continue their education, more non-welfare students will major in a field related to vocational agriculture. More non-welfare students enter employment for which they were trained and fewer of the non-welfare group enter employment for which they were not trained. The data also show that a smaller percentage of the non-welfare students join the unemployment ranks. It was determined that the non-welfare students have a much higher investment in their supervised training program. The welfare students are more apt to have no programs. The occupational objective of non-welfare students will be in a field that usually requires more education or some financial backing while the welfare student tends to choose a field of work that requires less education and more hand labor. It can also be concluded that more non-welfare students are farm dwellers while most of the welfare group live in town. A further conclusion was that the non-welfare students tend to be younger when they graduate from high school.

CAPSTICK, GAYLE A. Relationships Between Selected Enrollee Characteristics and Factors Associated with Enrollment in Adult Education Courses in Tulsa Public Schools. Dissertation, Ed.D. 1970. Oklahoma State University. 155 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was undertaken to discover the relationship between selected enrollee characteristics and factors associated with enrollment in adult education courses in the Tulsa Public Schools.

Method.-- A structured questionnaire provided the basic information necessary to make this study. These questionnaires were administered during November, 1969. Data were collected on 794 enrollees which represented approximately 80 per cent of the adults enrolled in adult education courses in the Tulsa Public Schools. The chi-square and the contingency coefficient were used to test the null hypotheses that there were no significant relationships between selected enrollee characteristics and factors associated with enrollment. Factors associated with enrollment included in this study were: (1) by reasons for enrolling, (2) sex of enrollees, and (3) formal education by enrollees.

Findings.-- The general characteristics of participants in adult education courses conducted by the Tulsa Public Schools were as follows: about as many men were enrolled as women. Their ages concentrated in the early thirties. They were married with dependents. Enrollees were informed about the course offering from the "Evening School Folder," a friend or an employer. Most enrollees participated in one course and relatives were the major encouragers to participate. About 70 per cent had never participated before but intended to continue their participation. They averaged about one previous non-credit training in on-the-job training, short courses, or vocational-technical training. Their formal education consisted of high school or more. They considered themselves as having been fair or good elementary, secondary, and adult students. They belonged to an average of one organization, typically religious. Most of them lived in Tulsa five or more years, and were employed full-time as wage and salary workers. For about 50 per cent of the enrollees, their family income was supplemented by other members of the family.

Of twenty null hypotheses tested, that there are no significant relationships between selected enrollee characteristics and the reasons for enrolling, three were accepted and seventeen rejected at the .05 level. The three accepted involved enrollees' residency; their elementary and adult educational experience. Major hypotheses rejected involved enrollees' ages, marital status, how informed and who encouraged them to enroll, educational level, and past experience and future plans as participants in adult education.

Eighteen null hypotheses were tested, that there are no significant relationships between selected enrollee characteristics and the sex of enrollees. Four null hypotheses were accepted and

fourteen rejected at the .05 level. The four accepted involved enrollees' ages, residency, adult educational experiences, and their future plans in adult education. Major hypotheses rejected involved enrollees' marital status, how informed and who encouraged them to enroll, educational level, types of workers, and employment status.

Seventeen null hypotheses were tested, that there are no significant relationships between selected enrollee characteristics and their highest formal education. Four null hypotheses were accepted and thirteen were rejected at the .05 level. The four accepted involved enrollees' dependents, how informed, elementary educational experience, and employment status. Major hypotheses rejected involved enrollees' ages, marital status, elementary and non-credit educational experience, and employment status.

CHILDERS, RALPH E. Selected Factors Which Apparently Influence Non-farm Boys and Parents Expectations of Benefits from Enrollment in Vocational Agriculture. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 29 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the investigation was to determine the overall affect of vocational agriculture departments in Tulsa County on non-farm boys and their parents in choosing to secure an effective agricultural background for their future careers.

Method.-- The study was limited to a population consisting of ten vocational agriculture departments in Tulsa County.

Questionnaires were completed and returned by one hundred non-farm students and by their parents, all residing in Tulsa County. In a personal interview with each of the cooperating teachers, each was asked to carefully select from those ten individuals representative junior and senior non-farm students of the groups of students whose parents did not receive any income from production agricultural enterprises.

Findings.-- The study revealed that non-farm students largely made the decision for enrollment themselves without the help of parents or teachers. The opportunity to eventually enroll in farm mechanics has had considerable influence on the enrollment of non-farm boys in vocational agriculture. The investigator recognizes that this may well be due to the outstanding farm mechanics programs and well equipped shops in the Tulsa County area. A good response to FFA activities and supervised farm projects probably also had a great influence on non-farm student enrollment.

The study revealed that non-farm parents wanted their sons to gain basic agriculture knowledge from taking vocational agriculture. It is concluded that many parents felt that this knowledge could result in a more rounded person and enhance his opportunities in obtaining desirable future employment.

CLAUD, ERNEST. A Suggested Program of Agricultural Machinery Services for the Riverview High School. Thesis, M.A., 1970, Virginia State College. 41 p. Library, Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Purpose.-- The problem in this investigation was to study certain aspects of the option in Agricultural Machinery Services and to develop a two-year curriculum guide that would most effectively meet the needs of the enrollees in the agricultural department at the Riverview High School.

Method.-- In order to develop a more definite idea concerning the need for the option and opportunities for employment in Southampton County, the writer decided to conduct a survey and to interview the prospective employers and prospective employees. Questions asked in the interviews were agriculturally related. Information was secured in terms of the kinds of skills which prospective employees should possess, as well as opportunities for employment. In addition, information was secured to determine the agricultural firms that would participate in providing off-farm occupational experiences.

Findings.-- (1) Ten businesses in the Riverview High School area indicated that employment opportunities in machinery services would exist during the next 10 years. (2) Eight different types of job opportunities were reported. (3) The local agricultural businesses and industries are interested in the program. (4) There was a need for trained workers in Agricultural Machinery Services.

FENTON, WENDELL L. A Study to Determine Why Oklahoma Vocational Agriculture Instructors Changed Their Professions During the 1968-1970 School Years and Their New Occupations. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 33 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was conducted in order to secure information concerning (1) why teachers left the teaching profession between the 1968-1970 school years, (2) their opinions on various agriculture subjects, and (3) their new occupations.

Method.-- Forms were sent to agriculture teachers who left teaching between the 1968-1970 school years. Their names were obtained from the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational Agriculture, the Agricultural Education Department of Oklahoma State University, and other agriculture teachers.

Findings.-- Vocational agriculture teachers left the teaching profession because of (1) limited chance of promotion, (2) excessive and inconsistent hours, (3) insufficient salary, (4) personal conflict with school administration, (5) overloaded with work, (6) too much community and school responsibility. Their new jobs were obtained in (1) agriculture related businesses, (2) teaching and administration in vocational-technical education institutions, (3) farming, (4) high school administration, (5) continuing education.

FUSS, PHILIP FRANKLIN. The Relationship of Students Who Participated in the Oklahoma State FFA Interscholastic Contest During 1967-69 and Their Choice Field of Study at Trade, Technical, Junior College or University Level. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 55 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine if FFA contests participation in high school has an influence on a student's selection of major field of study in higher education at trade, technical, junior college, college or university level.

Method.-- A questionnaire was distributed to all vocational agriculture departments in Oklahoma whose judging team(s) had placed sixth or higher in the State FFA Interscholastic Contests during 1967 through 1969, except chapter meeting and FFA public speaking contests which was limited to the top five placings. Students selected for this study were enrolled in higher education at the time of the study. A total of 266 students participated in this study.

Findings.-- All of the State FFA Interscholastic Contests were used in this study. The contests which were found to have a minimum of influence on a student's selection of field of study were: crops judging, farm shop, farm structures, farm survey, poultry judging and chapter meeting. Contests which had a somewhat average influencial bearing on a student's choice field of study, as compared to the other contests, were: farm electrification, land, pasture and range, agricultural economics, horticulture and FFA public speaking. The contests which were found to foster the greatest influence on a students chosen field of study were: dairy cattle judging, dairy products judging, livestock judging and identification, and entomology.

GRANTHAM, ALVA ARVILIA. A Comparison of Opinions Regarding Operational Policies Between Teaching and Between Administrators and Teachers in Multi-teacher Departments of Vocational Agriculture in Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 61 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study included 34 multi-teacher vocational agriculture departments operating in Oklahoma during the 1969-70 school year. The study was centered in an attempt to determine differences in opinions existing between senior teachers, junior teachers, and school administrators.

Method.-- The opinions sought were largely in the area of operational policy and were secured through responses made by the respective respondents. Opinionnaires were returned by the three population groups and data thus secured were collated and analyses made.

Findings.-- It was found that between senior and junior teachers significant differences occurred with regard to: (1) One teacher always serving as "head" teacher; (2) Additional teacher doubles services; (3) Teaching assignments by specific areas; (4) Enrollment limited to 35 students per teacher; (5) Recognition endangers rapport with other teacher; and (6) Senior teacher has role in selecting other teacher. It was found that between senior teachers and school administrators significant differences occurred with regard to: (1) Only one available pick-up creates a problem; (2) An additional teacher doubles services; (3) Two teachers successfully share common shop area; (4) Experienced teacher serve as "head" teacher; (5) Teachers assigned classes by years; (6) FFA divided into two groups; (7) Enrollment limited to 25 students per teacher; (8) Enrollment limited to 35 students per teacher; (9) Recognition endangers rapport with other teacher; and (10) Senior teacher has role in selecting other teacher.

GUESS, JAMES CLYDE. A Study of Perceptions of Customers Regarding Services of Local Commercial Fertilizer Dealers. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 49 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major objectives of the study were to determine: (1) the average age, grade level and farming experience; (2) the percentage of full or part time farmers; (3) the average consumption of various grades of commercial fertilizer; (4) percentage of farmers applying lime; (5) sources of information that farmers can use to make decisions on changing their farming operations;

(6) percentage of commercial fertilizer that is spread by commercial spreader trucks; and (7) the value customers place upon services and dependability of a local commercial fertilizer dealer.

Method.-- A survey was conducted to determine the perceptions of customers regarding services pertaining to commercial fertilizer dealers in Northeastern Oklahoma. A questionnaire was prepared and then distributed among forty farmer and rancher customers of twenty commercial dealers in the surveyed area.

Findings.-- Pertinent findings were as follows: (1) the average age of farmers and ranchers in this survey was 46 years; (2) the average grade level was 12.4; (3) 30 per cent of respondents have a college degree; (4) average farming experience was 25.3 years; (5) the average usage of commercial fertilizer ranged from 176 to 287 pounds applied per acre depending on the various grades; (6) less than 25 per cent applied lime on cropland; (7) the farm magazines were the most ready source of information for customers regarding changes in their operations; (8) commercial suppliers conducted 31.8 per cent of all educational meetings; (9) 50 per cent of the soil tests and recommendations were made by the county extension director; and (10) customers put over 74 per cent emphasis on product knowledge, services and dealer dependability. Commercial fertilizer dealers must continue to offer services that are justifiable in his type of operations.

HARRISON, WILLIAM R. An Identification of Factors Influencing Teachers of Vocational Agriculture to Terminate or Continue High School Teaching. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the study was to (1) identify factors influencing vocational agriculture instructors to terminate their high school teaching after five to ten years of tenure, and (2) to identify factors that contribute to vocational agriculture instructors continuing their high school teaching after eighteen or more years.

Method.-- The population studied consisted of seventy Agricultural Education graduates of Oklahoma State University during the period 1948 through 1951. Thirty-six of these graduates terminated their high school teaching after five years, but with less than eighteen years teaching experience. Thirty-four of the graduates continued in vocational agriculture teaching following eighteen or more years of continuous service.

Findings.-- Teachers leaving vocational agriculture teaching considered the limited chance for promotion as the most important

factor influencing their decision to terminate a career in high school teaching. Other factors of importance were: (1) desire work with fewer hours and more time with family; (2) too many extra-curricular activities; (3) salary increases too slow and too small; and (4) the desire for more personal freedom.

Teachers continuing in vocational agriculture considered the enjoyment of teaching high school boys as having the most influence on their decision to continue a high school teaching career. Other factors of importance were: (1) feeling of accomplishment and success; (2) desire to stay settled in a rural life situation; (3) opportunity to develop pride in professional status; (4) relative advantages of twelve month employment; and (5) appreciation for public acceptance and acclaim.

HART, VERLIN LEE. Identification of Factors Contributing to the Continuation of the Young Farmer Program in the Custer Community. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 48 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was concerned with the Custer Young Farmer Chapter which was operated during the years 1962-1970. This program has met with some degree of success since it has continued to function and grow during the eight years of operation.

Method.--Forty-one farmers who had been members of the chapter and were still living within the community were surveyed to find their reaction to various activities of the chapter. The survey was made in the form of a questionnaire which was given to each of the members. Thirty-seven of the 41 survey forms were returned. Additional information was secured from the records of the chapter.

Findings.-- It was found that the programs conducted by the Custer Young Farmer Chapter had been major contributors to the success of the organization. The programs had been designed to meet educational and social needs of the members as well as certain needs of the community.

The need also existed to encourage more participation in the organization by the younger farmers of the community. Through the years, the membership committee has been relatively inactive. It was felt the younger farmers of the community could be an asset to the chapter and in turn that the chapter could benefit them.

HASENBECK, HENRY W., JR. An Appraisal of the Student Teaching Program in Agriculture at Oklahoma State University. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 66 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to evaluate the present policy and practices in the student teaching program in agriculture at Oklahoma State University. A major objective was to determine how better communication and understanding might prevail among all groups involved with student teaching, and to thereby improve the quality of training received by future teachers of vocational agriculture.

Method.-- A questionnaire was distributed to 35 cooperating teachers and their administrators located over the State of Oklahoma, nine teacher trainers at Oklahoma State University, seven state supervisors of vocational agriculture for the State of Oklahoma, and the 72 student teachers receiving training at Oklahoma State University in the field of agriculture education for the school year 1968-1969.

Findings.-- It was found that: (1) in general, policies now in force in the Agricultural Education Department should continue as it is now operating, (2) consideration be given students desiring student teaching during the first nine weeks of each semester, (3) the district supervisor in the district where the student teacher is doing his student teaching should visit the training center one time, (4) cooperating teachers should make available to the student teacher all teaching units to be taught, while student teaching, prior to the student teacher's arrival at the training center, (5) a student teacher should avail himself for a formal conference with the school administrator, as soon as possible, after arriving at the training center, (6) student teachers should gain experience in school "chores", civic organizations, faculty meetings, professional organizations, Adult and Young Farmer groups, and Saturday work.

HILL, GLENWOOD FLOURNEY. The Development of A Resource Unit in Plant Science. Thesis, M.A., 1969, Virginia State College. 61 p. Library, Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to prepare a program in plant science for secondary schools that would provide concentrated learning experiences, to the extent that students will understand and apply technology related to the production of crops.

Method.-- A thorough study was made of the suggested program of instruction in agricultural education of the secondary schools in Virginia. The units of instruction studied and the phases of the program relating to plant science were determined. The information was secured from books, periodicals and other related literature.

Findings.-- (1) There is no other phase of crop production to which greater attention should be given than to the physiology of the plant and the response the plant makes to its environment. (2) Crop plants are usually propagated by seeds, budding, cuttings, or rhizomes. (3) There are certain elements which the plant must have available to it if it is to make a normal growth. These are often grouped as primary, secondary, and minor, or "trace" elements. Of these elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are most important. (4) Plants are unique, in that they have the ability to manufacture their own food under normal conditions. (5) Plants are dependent upon its root system for water and nutrients, storage of food for future use, and for anchorage in the soil. (6) Fertilizers should be purchased in accordance with the type of crops being grown and the needs of the soil. (7) Soils are cultivated in order to maintain soil conditions favorable to the growth of crop plants, to kill or control weeds, to improve the physical conditions of the soil, and to help control insects. (8) Soils are, next to water, man's most vital natural resource. Man is dependent upon it for existance. The food he eats and the clothing that he wears come from the soil. Soil is our most valued possession; we must learn to care for it properly. (9) There is a considerable amount of information relative to the investigation. (10) The nature of the information secured strongly suggests that teachers need to ascertain a grade level for teaching this particular area of the curricula.

HOERNER, HARRY JOHN. The Effects of On-the-job Counseling on Employees' Rating and Job Satisfaction of Persons Trained in Selected Oklahoma MDTA Classes During 1967-68. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 128 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The central purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of counseling upon subjects from selected Oklahoma MDTA classes operating in 1967-68.

Method.-- The effects of counseling were measured by (1) subject's job satisfaction scores, (2) employee performance scores, (3) training efficiency and (4) general employability. Subjects were sampled randomly and collated as treatment and

control groups, thereby constituting the two independent case samples. Subjects from four seperate selected manpower classes were counseled by two counselors, one being the researcher. The population consisted of 110 subjects. Counselors attempted to bring about an improvement in counselors' job satisfaction level and other selected dependent variables through administering client-centered counseling. Counselors attempted to hold four to seven counseling sessions with each subject in the treatment group. Data, used to analyze certain dependent variables and factors of an ecologic and demographic nature, were collected from treatment subjects following an experimental period of counseling treatment. Those in the control group had similar data collected from them at a time comparable to that collected upon their manpower classmates.

Findings.-- Nine dependent variables were tested for significance at the .05 level of probability in order to detect the possible influence of the counseling treatment upon administered subjects. Significant differences, in favor of the counseling treatment, were found for (1) status as to bonafide and legitimate jobs held, (2) the number of weeks elapsing prior to the initial employment of subjects in bonafide and legitimate jobs and (3) the percent of time that subjects held bonafide and legitimate jobs during the experimental period. No significant difference was discovered between subjects counseled and those not counseled with regard to (1) job satisfaction score, (2) employee performance rating score, (3) training-related jobs held by subjects, (4) earnings received from bonafide and legitimate jobs during the experimental period, (5) earnings received from all income during the experimental period and (6) earnings received from bonafide and legitimate jobs during the last week of the experimental period.

It was found that both counselors worked similarly in administering counseling services. However, their assigned group subjects were observed to be different, although not tested for significance, with regard to (1) race, (2) percent of time trainees attended Manpower training classes, (3) ownership of automobiles and availability to telephones and (4) years of out-of-state employment. Subjects, by counselor groups, were observed to be quite similar with regard to (1) area of residence, (2) marital status, (3) number of dependents, (4) status as to bonafide and legitimate jobs held and (5) status as to training-related jobs held.

HOPKINS, CHARLES OLIVER. State-wide System of Area Vocational-Technical Training Centers for Oklahoma. Dissertation, Ed.D.,1970, 70 p. Oklahoma State University, Library, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The main objectives of this study were (1) to develop a linear programming model for state-wide planning of area vocational-technical training centers; (2) to determine the district boundaries for future area vocational-technical training centers; (3) to establish boundaries for existing area vocational-technical training centers; (4) to establish district boundaries so that an area vocational-technical training center is available to every student and adult in the state; and (5) to determine the minimum number of area vocational-technical training centers required to adequately serve the State of Oklahoma.

Method.-- This study used linear programming to determine the optimum locations of area vocational-technical training centers. The State of Oklahoma was divided into five sections in order to make the study feasible. The valuation of independent school districts, eleventh and twelfth grade enrollments, and miles traveled by students were the restrictions placed on the study. Key locations were chosen as possible sites for area vocational-technical training centers. All the possible combinations of these locations were placed in the linear programming model and the optimum location of training centers was obtained for each section of the State of Oklahoma.

Findings.-- A total of thirty-four area vocational-technical training centers are recommended for the State of Oklahoma. From the thirty-four area center locations, twenty-six area vocational-technical training districts were proposed.

The procedure used for determining a state-wide system of area vocational-technical training centers can be used effectively by persons or agencies planning area vocational-technical training centers or to locate any service organization.

ISLAM, A. F. M. SERAJUL. An Investigation of the Relationships Between Certain Personality Traits and Selected Professional and Socio-economic Variables of Oklahoma Student Teaching Personnel in Vocational Agriculture. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1970, 260 p. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- Purposes of the study were (1) to identify, compare, and discuss the personality traits of Oklahoma student teaching personnel in vocational agriculture as measured by the CPI scales, (2) to determine the relationships between the personality traits of the student teaching personnel and their selected professional and socio-economic variables, (3) to determine the difference between the personality trait scores of the cooperating teachers and those of the student teachers in vocational agriculture,

(4) to determine the validity of the predictor test scores relative to criterion scores of grade point averages of the student teaching personnel, and (5) to determine inter-trait associations of the personality traits of the student teaching personnel.

Method.-- Subjects of this study included 38 cooperating teachers and 80 student teachers. The California Psychological Inventory, and two questionnaires designed to collect certain professional and socio-economic variables were employed in the study. To study the variability of the personality traits of the student teaching personnel, standard deviation and range tests were used. Data for significant differences among variables were analyzed by Chi-square tests. The corrected coefficient of contingency was calculated for qualitative variables whereas a correlation coefficient was employed on quantitative variables to measure the degree of association between variables. The product-moment correlation-coefficient test was employed to determine the validity coefficients of the test scores to the grade point averages.

Findings.-- More than 50 per cent of the student teaching personnel scored average or above the CPI norms in all the personality traits except for social presence, responsibility, good impression, intellectual efficiency, capacity for status, and femininity. The cooperating teachers were found to be functioning better than the student teachers in matters of leadership ability, ascendency, and in social and interpersonal relationships. The student teaching personnel in general, as advanced in age and earned higher academic degrees, tended to be more planful and confident in their work. The teachers with previous leadership experience, tended to be more independent and persuasive in character. The married teachers were found to have more poise and self-confidence in personal and social interactions. A slightly negative correlation was found between age and social presence. Similar negative correlation was also found between age and self-acceptance.

Cooperating teachers and those teachers who had graduate work experience, and also those who had mostly lived in small cities, tended to be ambitions, enterprising and free from self-doubt. A strongly positive correlation was found between age and sense of well-being. Similar positive correlation was also found between age and responsibility.

Teachers who had lived on rural farms or ranches tended to be more alert to ethical and moral issues. Teachers who had higher academic degrees, tended to be the persons creating more favorable impressions. No significant relationship was found between communality and teachers' attributes included in the study.

The teachers who were married and those who had higher academic degrees, tended to be superior in intellectual ability and judgment. Teachers with previous leadership experience and higher academic achievements tended to be more interested and responsive to the inner needs and motives of others. The student teachers were found to be more flexible than the cooperating teachers. There was a significant difference between the performances of the two groups of teachers on the CPI traits except for social presence, self-acceptance, communality and flexibility.

JACOBS, FLOYD R. A Study of the Characteristics of Officers in Young Farmer Organizations Chartered in Oklahoma. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 59 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of this study was to document the background status of the Young Farmer officers when the organizations were chartered in the State of Oklahoma. A further purpose was to report the results to those interested in the growth of the Young Farmer program in Oklahoma.

Method.-- Questionnaires were mailed to the president, vice president and secretary of all chapters chartered in the state asking for their family status, educational background, farming status, and various other activities pertinent to this study. Collected data was tabulated and presented in an appropriate manner.

Findings.-- Data reveal that the majority of the officers were between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-seven, were married, and had children in school or children of pre-school age; therefore, were interested in school and community activities. All of the officers but two were high school graduates and a substantial number were college graduates; several indicated college training of from one to three years. Most of them had received leadership training in the Future Farmers of America and 4-H. Data received would indicate that most of them were raised on the farm, made their living farming, expected to enlarge their farming operations, even though fifty per cent were operating farms between two hundred and one thousand acres. The study revealed that most operators owned a substantial number of livestock and operated a sizable cropland acreage. Most of the officers indicated that they received several news publications; however, they wanted more agricultural information and had joined the Young Farmer organizations for the educational benefits.

JONES, CHARLEY JOE. An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Pre-employment Laboratory Training in Meeting the Manpower Needs of Farm Implement Dealers for Farm Machinery Service and Repair Conditions. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 105 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of pre-employment laboratory training in meeting the manpower needs of farm implement dealers for farm machinery service and repair occupations.

Method.-- The study was restricted to a portion of the state of Texas. All of the "Pre-Lab" programs in Area V and VIII and a portion of those in Area III were included in the study. Geographically, schools included in the study were in a section of eastern Texas.

A total of three instruments were designed by the investigator to secure information needed for the study. These consisted of a questionnaire mailed to the "Pre-Lab" teachers. It was intended to collect follow-up data on 1968 graduates of the Pre-Employment Laboratory Training in Farm Machinery Service and Repair. The second instrument was the school personnel interview schedule. This instrument was to secure data related to various study characteristics. The third instrument was developed for the purpose of determining the adequacy of knowledge and skills possessed by those program graduates who had secured full-time employment in farm machinery industry. The data was secured, analyzed, and presented in tabular form.

Findings.-- The study revealed that selected components of the "Pre-Lab" training programs varied widely and was thought to have an influence on the outcome of the program. The data revealed that selected student characteristics also varied among the students enrolled in the "Pre-Lab" programs.

Only two of the ninety-nine graduates of the program were working on the job for which they were trained. However, the employers evaluated very highly the on-the-job graduates and the "Pre-Lab" programs. Over one-half of the graduates of the program were in some form of continuing education. Almost one-third of the graduates were employed in agricultural mechanics or non-agricultural, non-mechanical jobs. Sixteen of the graduates had entered the military services.

JONES, HENRY C. What Methods Are Used by Teachers When Selecting Students From Suburban Areas in Oklahoma for Enrollment in Vocational Agriculture. Report, M. S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 31 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the method and criteria used by teachers when selecting students from suburban areas in Oklahoma for enrollment in vocational agriculture.

Method.-- Fifty chapters were used in this study. Ninety per cent of them responded to the information questionnaire that was mailed out to them. All of these chapters were located within or close to towns with a population of 10,000 or more. The researcher took a random sample of all chapters in each FFA district, as set up by the State Department of Vocational Agriculture. Ten chapters from each district were used. As the information was returned the researcher set it up in the form of statistical tables. Each question was analyzed individually.

Findings.-- The data returned showed that there is a somewhat common pattern of criteria used among vocational agriculture teachers in selecting students in suburban areas for enrollment in vocational agriculture. It seems that regardless of the location of these departments, the majority had an idea of the type of student they would enroll, if they had any choice in the matter. This did not vary much over the entire state. It was noted that a great deal of emphasis was placed on a student's interest in vocational agriculture, his need for taking this type of training, his personality, his leadership ability, and the amount of benefit he could receive from it in selecting him for enrollment in vocational agriculture. A student's occupational aspirations were also used as a very strong method of selecting him for enrollment in vocational agriculture. The writer found a difference of opinion on the importance of the recommendations by counselors.

JONES, SYLVESTER. Development of the Option in Agricultural Machinery Sales and Services for the John F. Kennedy High School. Thesis, M.A., 1969, Virginia State College. 43 p. Library, Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to ascertain the kinds of information that the enrollees should be taught in the area of agricultural mechanics and to set up the supporting experiences.

Method.-- In order to develop a more definite idea concerning the agricultural employment opportunities of a non-farm nature in Nansemond County, the writer decided that interviews with the employers would be the most logical approach. For the purposes of this study, the questions asked were limited to the area of agricultural mechanics. Managers and owners of the businesses were interviewed. Information was secured in terms of the kinds of skills which prospective employees should possess, as well as the character of the activities within the existing jobs.

Findings.-- (1) Twelve businesses and industries in the John F. Kennedy School's service area indicated that employment opportunities for trained workers in machinery sales and services would exist during the next two years. (2) The largest number of workers that a particular firm expected to employ was fourteen. (3) The data reveal that welders will be in the greatest demand. (4) Eleven different types of job opportunities were reported.

JUBY, MARCUS L. A Comparison of Selected Aspects of Assisting Vocational Agriculture Students in Choosing Occupational Objectives as Perceived by Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Counselors. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 65 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- A major purpose of this study was to determine if teachers of vocational agriculture do need additional training or information in order to more effectively carry out counseling activities, particularly in situations where they are faced with a large enrollment of non-farm boys. A concurrent purpose was to identify present, officially designated persons upon whom occupational counseling responsibilities rest and to determine selected attitudes these persons hold toward occupational counseling. Another purpose was to determine whether problems occur in counseling the non-farm student.

Method.-- The information was secured from teachers of vocational agriculture and counselors from schools located in the counties of Tulsa, Creek, Washington and Rogers, Oklahoma.

A questionnaire was administered to the teachers of vocational agriculture and counselors. The investigator provided detailed instructions to each respondent before administering the instrument. Then the completed questionnaire was either collected by or mailed to the researcher for tabulation.

Findings.-- It was found that most of the teachers of vocational agriculture had a limited number or no credit hours in the area of counseling; however, the findings showed that the teachers were doing a good job in the area of counseling a student in his selection of an occupational objective in life. It was also found that most teachers of agriculture felt a major part of their responsibilities were in the areas of guidance and that counseling materials were up to date. However, teachers indicated that they desired to obtain more information and data concerning guidance. Some problems involving work with non-farm students were indicated by both responding groups. There was some difference of opinion on some areas of guidance between the teachers of agriculture and counselors, but in most instances they perceived the role and responsibility of the counselor in a similar context.

KENNEDY, IRA EUGENE. A Study of Agriculture Students Who Transferred from Cameron State Agricultural College to Oklahoma State University. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 32 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine if the composite ACT score, the grade point average at Cameron State Agricultural College, and the grade point average obtained the first semester at Oklahoma State University could be used as predictors of success of students transferred to Oklahoma State University from Cameron.

Method.-- Data were collected on students who transferred from Cameron to Oklahoma State University in the years 1965-1966 and 1966-1967. There were a total of forty-nine students in this study. An analysis was made of the relationships of the composite ACT score, grade point average earned at Cameron State Agricultural College, and grade point average earned the first semester at OSU to predict success in an agriculture curriculum at Oklahoma State University. Success was determined by graduation at Oklahoma State University. A regression analysis was made to determine which of the above variables was the best predictor of success.

Findings.-- The correlation between the ACT score and GPA at Cameron, GPA at OSU, and overall GPA was not significant at the .05 level. The correlation between the GPA earned at Cameron and GPA earned at OSU and the GPA earned at Cameron and the overall GPA earned was highly significant at the .05 level. The GPA first semester at OSU and the overall GPA was significant at the .05 level. The results of the regression analysis indicated that the GPA at Cameron was the best predictor of success at OSU.

KNOTTS, CLIFTON DON. Agricultural Mechanical Skills Needed by Farmers in Texas. Ed.D. Dissertation, 1970. Texas A. & M. University. 117 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Texas A. & M. University, College Station.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to identify the skills that should be taught in the agricultural mechanics area of production vocational agriculture in Texas high schools.

Method.-- A questionnaire containing items relating to mechanical skills in the five areas of agricultural mechanics was used to determine the level of importance assigned to individual mechanical skills by successful young farmers throughout Texas. Data were analyzed by product-moment correlation. The four variables in the investigation were age, education, size of business, and type of farming operation.

Findings.-- The average age of respondents was 33.6 years with a range from 24 through 40 years.

The mean number of years of education completed by respondents was 12.5 years.

The annual gross sales of respondents were $63,000 and ranged from less than $10,000 to more than $150,000.

Thirty-two and six-tenths per cent of the respondents were classified as crop and dairy farmers, respectively. Twenty-three and nine-tenths per cent of the respondents were general farmers, while ten and nine-tenths per cent were livestock farmers.

The importance of agricultural mechanical skills was significantly associated with age of the respondent for only two skills: to overhaul farm engines and to repair electrical motors.

The importance of agricultural mechanical skills was significantly associated with the educational level of respondent for only two skills: to overhaul farm engines and to do blacksmithing.

Type of farming was associated with the level of importance assigned to agricultural mechanical skills in approximately 46 per cent of the instances.

Size of business was associated with the level of importance assigned to agricultural mechanical skills in approximately 12 per cent of the instances.

KUSEL, JOHN C., JR. Selected Characteristics and Influencing Factors Related to the Enrollment Patterns of Eleventh and Twelfth Grade Vocational Agriculture Students in the Caddo-Kiowa Area Vocational-Technical School. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 37 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to investigate selected student characteristics and influencing factors as related to these students' enrollment or non-enrollment in the area vocational-technical school.

Method.-- A purposive sample of ten eleventh and twelfth grade students from each of ten Caddo County vocational agriculture departments served by the area school at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma, were surveyed. The 100 completed questionnaires were tabulated with item counts and percentages being computed to permit comparisons between groups.

Findings.-- It was found that there were a total of 80 and 20 students enrolled only in vocational agriculture and in both vocational agriculture and the vocational-technical programs respectively. Most of the students in both groups were in the eleventh grade and had been in vocational agriculture for three years. Larger proportions of the Vo-Ag only group lived on farms and indicated that their parents' main source of income was full-time farming. Students in this group also participated more frequently in a greater number of FFA and other school activities, had more extensive supervised training programs and had a slight overall grade point average advantage. Most students in this group planned to attend college while most in the other group planned to seek advanced vocational-technical training after high school. The decisions of students to enroll or not enroll in the Vo-Tech program were influenced most by program offerings available in relation to individual needs and/or desires.

KUSEL, JOHN C. III. Relationship of the Number of Students Enrolled in Agriculture in Oklahoma Universities and Colleges to the Degree of Agriculture-related Career Information Provided by Oklahoma Vocational Agriculture Teachers. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 69 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of the study was to determine the level of agriculture career information taught and its effect on the college plans of Oklahoma High School vocational agriculture students.

Method.-- Data was collected by means of a mailed instrument and informal discussions with vocational agriculture teachers and high school counselors. The population for the mailed instrument consisted of all current vocational agriculture teachers in Oklahoma plus three former teachers.

Findings.-- Most persons are generally unaware of employment opportunities and economic rewards available in agriculture-related occupations. Slightly more than half of the vocational agriculture graduates who enroll in college choose a major in an agricultural field.

A small percentage of teachers provide a high degree of agriculture-related career information to their students. Teachers who spend a high degree of class instruction and class time counseling have the highest percentage of college enrollees choosing agriculture. Most teachers and counselors lack knowledge of the number of job opportunities and average starting salaries available to agriculture college students. Most teachers believe pre-service and in-service training in means and methods of guidance counseling in agriculture career opportunities would be helpful to current and future vocational agriculture teachers.

LUCAS, TOM M. The Effects of Selected Variables and Attitudinal Factors on the Adoption of the Basic Core Curriculum for Vocational Agriculture in Oklahoma. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 98 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was an attempt to determine if certain variables and attitudinal factors affect the degree of adoption of the basic core curriculum for vocational agriculture in Oklahoma.

Method.-- Data was collected by means of a mailed instrument designed to obtain teacher variable information, current program

emphases, and attitudes toward the concept of a standardized curriculum. Twenty teachers were selected at random from each of the five supervisory districts in Oklahoma. A total of sixty-three teachers responded to the instrument.

Findings.-- It was found that older teachers and teachers with more experience tended to adopt the core curriculum suggestions most readily. Current programs in vocational agriculture I, II, and III were closely aligned with the basic curriculum guide than programs offered in vocational agriculture IV. Overall, current programs tended to exceed recommended levels in the following areas of instruction: leadership, agricultural mechanics, agricultural chemicals and animal science.

Teacher age, educational level, and experience were found to have an influence on the degree of agreement with the core curriculum, while curricula comparisons with regard to supervisory district and tenure at present school were not found to affect adoption to any great degree. Previous teaching experience was the most important factor in providing teachers with a basis from which to teach and teachers were generally favorable toward the standardized curriculum concept.

MARTIN, DAVID LINVILLE. The Planning, Organization, Development and Implementation of the Oklahoma Young Farmer Association. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 53 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The major purpose of this report was to document the background situation of the Young Farmer Program in Oklahoma, and to determine the present status of these programs in Oklahoma.

Method.-- A further purpose was to report the results of a committee meeting at the State FFA Convention. Questionnaires were given to all vocational agriculture teachers who attended the 1968 Mid-Winter Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Conference asking for their opinions, recommendations, statistics, and their organizations' background. Collected data were tabulated and presented in an appropriate manner.

Findings.-- Data revealed that age does not lessen interest in the Young Farmer Program. The major interests were livestock and crop production, disease control, farm management, and agricultural mechanics. Most of the organization, planning, and responsibility for the program rested with the instructor. The instructor also presented most of the lessons. The survey found that most resource persons were selected by the instructor and program committee, and only 10 per cent of the programs

surveyed paid resource people. Structure of the individual programs differed with community needs. On only one item was there complete agreement and that was the absence of any auxiliary organization for wives. There appeared to be an overwhelming approval for the formation of a state association and agreement that local teachers should receive additional reimbursement. No agreement could be reached on the amount of the remuneration. Seventy-five per cent of instructors indicated they felt the local school supported their organization.

MATTHEWS, CLYDE C., JR. The Impact of An Area Vocational-technical School on Vocational Agriculture Enrollment in Five High Schools Within Its Transportation Area. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 38 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of an area vocational-technical school on vocational agriculture enrollment within its transportation area. Also, an effort was made to identify some of the factors that influence the decision of students to retain enrollment in vocational agriculture rather than attend a vocational-technical school.

Method.-- This study included five vocational agriculture departments within the boundaries of an area vocational-technical school. The population for this study included eighty-six junior and senior boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in the five vocational agriculture departments studied. Questionnaires were answered by the students and mailed to the author by the vocational agriculture instructors. Historical data were assembled from personal interviews with the instructors and by means of a questionnaire completed by the instructors.

Findings.-- It was found that the course offerings have been broadened or the content improved in the departments studied. The departments have been able to maintain or increase enrollment. Factors students rated high in influence on their decision to remain in vocational agriculture were as follows: (1) length of bus ride; (2) FFA activities; (3) influence of vocational agriculture available in the home high school; (6) occupational objective; (7) already being in the vocational agriculture program. Parents' influence and the school counselor's advice were rated very low in this study.

MAY, DONALD G. Educational Program Plans and Related Data From Selected Vocational Agriculture Students Who Are Potential Enrollees in A New Area Vocational-Technical School. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 50 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to determine the future high school educational plans and selected characteristics of all freshman and sophomore vocational agriculture students in six high schools. The schools were all situated in one of the counties, McClain, which will be served by the Mid-American Vocational-Technical School, scheduled to open in the fall of 1971.

Method.-- A questionnaire was administered to students in each department by the vocational agriculture teachers. The investigator provided detailed instructions to each teacher for administering the instrument. Then the completed questionnaires were either collected by or mailed to the researcher for tabulation.

Finding.-- It was found that most of the vocational agriculture students surveyed had plans for completing some type of vocational education offering. The opening of the MAAVTS will not result in a substantial reduction in the vocational agriculture enrollment in the county. The vocational agriculture departments in the county will retain the "better" students in terms of supervised training programs, grade point averages and participation in FFA and other school activities. There seemed to be a need for an improvement and expansion of the guidance and counseling programs at the high school level. Also, the study indicated a need for providing students with more information about program offerings available at the new center. In general, students' decisions concerning educational program plans were influenced to a greater extent by what the various programs offered in relation to students' personal interests and objectives than by the persons with whom they associated including parents, friends, and teachers.

MC FATE, RALPH CHARLES. A Survey of Selected Participants in Two State Level Junior Division Livestock Shows. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 37 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- This study was designed to assist FFA advisors and 4-H agents in advising young people in the area of livestock exhibition.

Method.-- The study was limited to two Oklahoma Fat Stock Shows due to the investigator's limited time. The study was further limited to a five-year period - 1963-1968 - due to the unavailability of information from earlier years. The sample consisted of two groups. One group had won grand championships and the other group had not. A sixty per cent return of questionnaires was obtained from the "winner" group and a forty per cent return was obtained from the "non winner" group. Much of the data was presented in tabular form and statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the differences observed between groups.

Findings.-- Many of the differences between groups were not significant at the .05 level. The similarity of the responses of the two groups was useful in reaching conclusions. Most of the persons participating in the study indicated that they felt their show programs were very beneficial to them.

MICHAEL, LEROY A. A Follow-up Study of Graduates Receiving the Bachelor of Science Degree in Agricultural Education from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Virginia Polytechnic Institute. 72 p. Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

Purpose.-- The purposes of the study were to determine: the employment record of the graduates, their mobility, the effectiveness of their training, their financial advancement, their educational advancement, and certain of their other achievements.

Method.-- The study was based on data secured by mailing a questionnaire to the 245 graduates.

Findings.-- There were 134 (74.9 per cent) of the reporting graduates who began employment in the agricultural education field. In 1970 there were 96 (53.6 per cent) of the reporting graduates who were still employed in the agricultural education field. The 104 (58.1 per cent) of the graduates who reported that they had changed occupations listed 39 reasons for changing occupations.

The graduates reported a need for more courses in business and management. The graduates also reported a need for more training in the specialized areas of the agricultural education curriculum. The average beginning salary for the reporting graduates was $5,650.00. The average 1970 salary was $9,439.00. There were 41 (22.9 per cent) of the graduates who held advanced degrees beyond the Bachelor of Science degree. There were 110 (61.5 per cent) of the graduates who reported special achievements.

MITCHELL, JESSE B. A Study of Church Activities, Leadership Activities and Religious Attitudes as Associated With Academic Achievement of Agriculture Education Students at Oklahoma State University. Thesis, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 61 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine if a relationship exists between church activities, leadership activities and religious attitudes as associated with academic achievement of agricultural education students at Oklahoma State University.

Findings.-- A definite indication of a favorable over-all relationship between church activity, leadership activity, religious attitudes and academic achievement exists. Students who were active in church organizations and leadership activities while in high school and college had an advantage in their college grade point. The grade point average was higher for the students who expressed favorable religious attitudes. Students participated less in church activities in college than in high school.

There is cooperation between the school and church, but an increased effort by both should be made. A definite need by the college student for more guidance and counseling, in the area of education and religion, is indicated.

MONDART, C. L., SR., C. M. CURTIS, L. H. DOBBINS. Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations of High School Youth. Staff Study, 1970. Vocational Agricultural Education Department, 125 p. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to identify the occupational and educational aspirations and expectations of Louisiana high school students, and to relate these aspirations and expectations to their background of experiences.

Method.-- An instrument designed to inventory the occupational and educational aspirations and expectations of high school youth was developed, pilot tested and used in group interviews involving 13,607 students in Louisiana. The inventory also yielded information concerning student self-related factors, student family related factors and school related factors.

Arrangements for parish (county) samples were made through the office of the superintendent of schools; subsequently the high school principals provided the school sample. Participation by the parishes and schools was voluntary.

The inventory was administered by research teams made up of vocational teacher educators in both agriculture and home economics at Louisiana State University. Information was recorded by individual students on an optical scanner sheet during a fifty minute period. Scanner sheets were then read and transferred to magnetic tape. Taped information was then converted to card codings and punched into data cards for computer programming.

Statistical design consisted of frequencys and percentage distributions, chi-square test of significance and contingency coefficient.

Findings.-- More than 90 per cent of high school youth have occupational ambitions; they want to work for a living and they are committed to a fairly wide range of occupations, although large numbers tend to concentrate on a relative few. Usually, they have confidence in their ability to enter the work of their choice.

Students develop occupational aspirations at an early age; at the 10th grade level or below, giving the school ample opportunity to provide relevant training. As a rule, students are not knowledgeable in the occupation to which they aspire; less than one-third have made a study of it.

Students are fully aware of the need for training in the occupation of their choice. Fully one-half of them look to vocational training at the post high school level. They consider high school graduation basic to their occupational plans.

Students make fairly firm occupational commitments at an early age, with the exception of those with ambitions to become professional workers. Nearly one-half of them do not expect to attain their objectives. Equally unfortunate, they are without alternate occupational choices; they are uncertain and confused. Actually, they make up the bulk of students who have aspirations but have no expectations of fulfilling them.

Generally, Students have faith in their occupational choices. A majority believe in their ability to enter and be a success in the occupation selected; in fact, one-fourth of them rate their chances as excellent.

Both the school and home encourage students to attain a high educational level: about one-third of the students expect to attend college for four years; another one-third expect to enter some kind of a post high school program for vocational training; and the remaining one-third consider ending their formal education with the high school. Boys looking to college exceed the girls, while girls planning to enter post high school vocational programs exceed boys.

Generally, students who have college aspirations tend to be without solid plans while students who have aspirations to enter the workworld as jobholders have more consistent goals.

Students rate family influence first on their educational plant--especially the mother. The role of the school in helping students shape educational decisions is secondary when the full weight of home and friends is taken into account.

Students generally hold traditional vocational high school programs in low regard--particularly following the first year's offering when enrollments start to decline. Relevancy of these programs to the lives of the students is considered the heart of the problem.

MOORE, GARY D. A Comparison of Selected Characteristics of 1968 and 1969 Vocational Agriculture Graduates From Welfare and Non-welfare Families of Adair County, Oklahoma. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 32 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The four vocational agriculture departments in Adair County, Oklahoma, were studied to determine if a difference existed between vocational agriculture graduates from welfare and non-welfare families. Variables included in this study were: (1) student's race; (2) vocational agriculture and academic grade point averages; (3) school attendance patterns; (4) participation in school activities; (5) participation in FFA activities; (6) supervised training program total earnings and investments; (7) age at graduation; and (8) post-high school activities.

Method.-- Data for this investigation were collected through personal interview of the vocational agriculture instructors in the four secondary schools of Adair County and also through an inspection of their records and reports. The study population consisted of 89 vocational agriculture graduates with 25 being from a disadvantaged welfare background and 64 from a non-welfare environment.

Findings.-- This study revealed very definite differences between the two groups. These differences were as follows: (1) More welfare students were of Indian decent; (2) Both vocational agriculture and academic grade point averages were lower for the welfare group; (3) Welfare students participated in fewer school and FFA activities especially those involving travel away from home and individual performance; (4) Non-welfare students had considerably higher earnings from their supervised training

program and an average investment of $74.68 per student than the welfare group; (5) Welfare students tended to be older at graduation than the non-welfare group; and (6) After graduation, more welfare students acquired employment with more of these individuals being in agriculture related occupations. More of the non-welfare group continued their education.

MORRIS, JESSE A. The Organization and Operation of Cooperatives Funded Under Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Non-Thesis Study, 1969, Alcorn A. & M. College. 73 p. Division of Vocational Education, Alcorn A. & M. College, Lorman, Mississippi

Purpose.-- The purposes of this study were to (1) prepare a directory of the economic opportunity cooperatives in Mississippi; (2) make a descriptive study of their organization and operation; (3) ascertain some of the problems encountered by these organizations which would suggest further study; and (4) ascertain implications for improving the organization and management of economic opportunity cooperatives.

Method.-- A list was secured of the 123 economic opportunity cooperatives funded by the Farmers Home Administration in Mississippi prior to September 30, 1967. An interview schedule was administered to the officers of these cooperatives in order to secure data for this study.

Findings.-- A majority of the cooperative associations were small, unincorporated organizations with an average of fourteen members. With a poorly informed membership, most of the associations had managers with a minimum of education and managerial experience.

The cooperative officers and managers expressed a need for in-service training. Increased incomes, increased crop and livestock yields, an improved rate of school attendance, service to non-members, and the increased spirit of cooperation developed were the greatest benefits received from the cooperatives by the members and the communities. Common problems encountered by a majority of the associations tended to be related to management, record keeping, the care and operation of machinery and equipment, and human relations.

It was recommended that (1) governmental agencies such as Agricultural Extension, Vocational Agriculture, Public Health, and Welfare be invited to assist the Farmers Home Administration with these cooperatives; (2) more effort be expended on planning

and organizing cooperatives; (3) a program of in-service education be initiated; (4) that Farmers Home Administration or some other agency place more emphasis on orientation and information; (5) a management handbook for economic opportunity cooperatives be developed and tested by some educational institution or agency; and (6) further research is needed on these cooperatives.

NISKEY, LAWRENCE. An Investigation to Identify the Agronomic Practices in Growing Peanuts and Soybeans by A Selected Group of Farmers in Surry County, Virginia. Thesis, M.A., 1969. Virginia State College. 59 p. Library, Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this investigation was to identify the agronomic practices in growing peanuts and soybeans used by a selected group of farmers in Surry County.

Method.-- The descriptive survey method was used. The data were secured from the responses to the items in the questionnaire.

The writer prepared and mailed seventy-five questionnaires to a selected group of farmers in Surry County. Selection was on the basis of the fact that the farmers were established in farming at the time of the investigation, either full-time or part-time farming.

Findings.-- An analysis of the answers submitted by the farmers on the problems that they encountered in growing soybeans and peanuts shows that: (1) With regard to soil test the majority of the farmers have their soil tested every three years or less. (2) The majority of the farmers applied lime at the rate of one-half to one ton per acre. (3) The majority of the farmers were part-time farmers. (4) Ninety-one per cent of the farmers did not receive formal instruction in farm management. (5) Only forty-five per cent of the farmers kept record books. (6) Thirty-nine per cent of the farmers that grew soybeans did not apply fertilizer. (7) The majority of the farmers produced less than twenty-one bushels of soybeans per acre. (8) Forty-three per cent of the farmers did not apply herbicides to peanut land. (9) With regard to following recommended control measures for peanuts, the study indicated that none of the farmers followed control measures. (10) The majority of the farmers had an average yield less than two thousand pounds of peanuts per acre.

NOLEN, MICKEY RAY. A Survey of Prospective Agricultural Businesses to Establish a Cooperative Vocational Agriculture Occupational Training Program at the Hartshorne High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 49 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

PRITCHARD, JACK W. A Study of Attitudinal Influences Determining Program Emphasés of Beginning Teachers of Vocational Agriculture. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 138 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the vocational agriculture program emphases of beginning Oklahoma teachers and the experiential influences associated with their home high school program and cooperating student teaching center.

Method.-- The population included beginning teachers employed in Oklahoma for the 1968-1969 school year. A twenty-eight item attitude scale developed by the investigator was used to assess the attitude of teachers toward program emphases in the following seven areas: Adult Education, Agricultural Mechanics, Guidance, Classroom Instructions, Community Service, Supervised Occupational Training, and Future Farmers of America. Correlation data obtained by the Pearson Product Moment and Spearman Rank Correlations were utilized to identify and determine strength of relationships between program emphases attitudes of beginning teachers and home high school and cooperating student teacher center program emphases. To measure open and closed personality tendencies the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale was administered.

Findings.-- It was concluded that attitudes toward program emphases--as evidenced by measuring beginning teacher attitude--were not readily shaped by the experiential influence of the local home high school program or by the cooperating student teaching center program. Beginning teachers of vocational agriculture included in the study responded quite independently toward educational situations and experiences. The variation in attitudinal responses for the seven identified areas of program emphases negated significant statistical relationships. It was further concluded that those beginning teachers with a greater positive correlational profile--based on correlating their attitudes with home high school and student teaching center program emphases as well as beginning teacher's perception of home program--tended to be more closed in personality. Conversely, teachers with more negative correlational profile tended to have more open personalities. Individuals possessing more closed personalities also tended to favor a pattern of program emphases strikingly similar to that experienced in home programs of vocational agriculture. The individuals possessing a more open personality tended to look with less favor upon those emphases established as predominant in the vocational agricultural program which he experienced in his home high school. Furthermore, the individual possessing a more open personality tended to view program emphases at the student teaching center with more favor than those with more closed-minded tendencies.

ROBINSON, OLIVER WENDELL. Selected Socioeconomic Factors Effecting Academic Performance of Public and Nonpublic Assistance Students in Logan County. Dissertation, EdD., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 138 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of source of family income and family role relationships on socioeconomically disadvantaged students' level of academic performance and aspiration. Similarities and differences between the child's level of occupational aspirations and the mother's level of occupational aspiration for the child and between the child's and mother's attitude toward education were also investigated.

Method.-- The county Department of Institutional, Social, and Rehabilitative Services (County Welfare) were used to identify and/or verify families receiving public assistance. A questionnaire specifically designed for the study was administered to 60 students and their mothers on assistance and 85 students and their mothers not on assistance. An interview, using the mother's questionnaire as an interview instrument, was conducted with public assistance mothers who did not return the mailed questionnaire. The data on perceived and recorded levels of the students' academic performance were analyzed by a chi square test and percentages.

Findings.-- A significant difference in perceived levels of academic performance was found for the public and nonpublic assistance students. Significant differences were found for recorded levels of academic performance. Most of the factors characterizing family relationships were significantly affected by source of family income and race. The study showed the number of parental activities in which students participated was significantly affected by the student's levels of educational aspiration and levels of academic performance. The nature of discipline in the family was significantly affected by the level of educational aspiration. A number of evaluations of family roles revealed strong functional relationships. The health aspects showed significant relationships to race and level of academic performance. Strong functional relationships were identified for family meals eaten together, likes or dislikes for foods, rating of the family's present health, and adequacy of diet. Occupational aspirations and work attitudes were not significantly related to source of family income or race. However, a significant relationship was shown for occupational aspiration and level of educational aspiration. The mother's occupational aspiration for the child was lower than the child's aspiration score in most instances; this relationship existed for mothers of public and nonpublic assistance families. The differences between the child's and his mother's educational aspirations

and attitudes on education were diminutive for the public and nonpublic assistance groups. It was determined that mother and child were very similar in attitudes about the level of education the child and his spouse should possess.

SHELTON, ROBERT R. The Effectiveness of Lay Committee Assistance in Implementing an Agricultural Occupations Training Program. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 35 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purposes of this study were (1) to secure additional training stations for vocational agriculture students who are potential non-farm agriculturists; and (2) to determine the effectiveness of a lay committee in securing training stations.

Method.-- A questionnaire was formulated and data acquired by personal interview. A lay committee was formed to assist in obtaining additional training station commitments. The effectiveness of the lay committee was evaluated through use of an opinionnaire and through interviews.

Findings.-- The lay committee visited all but two of the selected businesses to explain the program for non-farm agriculture occupations employment experience and in addition, if possible, to secure commitment to serve as cooperating employers of students in training. This committee was able to effect sixteen commitments. Where, prior to committee functioning, there were fourteen opposed, and there were only eight opposed after the visits. Where there had been five undecided, there were only two undecided. Where there had been only one student placed in a functioning training station, there were subsequently nine students placed in training stations.

It was also found that the committee received very much credit for effecting an understanding of the objectives of and the need for an on-the-job training program to be administered by the cooperating employer and the vocational agriculture instructor for students interested in non-farm agricultural occupations.

SHULTZ, FRED ALFRED. A Self-assessment of Certain Values of High School Extra-Curricular Activities by Male Graduates of Laverne High School. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 46 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary purpose of this study was to evaluate the Laverne High School extra-curricular activity program and to ascertain its value to the student in the form of leadership development.

Method.-- Information for this study was collected by the use of a questionnaire developed by the author.

Only former male students who had graduated from Laverne High School during the period from 1958-67, were included in the study. There had been one hundred ten graduates that had completed two or more years of high school vocational agriculture and one hundred seventy-five graduates with less than two years of vocational agriculture. This constituted the two groups used in comparison in the study.

Findings.-- Based on the data collected, certain conclusions were drawn concerning the value of participation in extra-curricular activities by high school students. One of the major conclusions was that extra-curricular activities aided students in better organizing their plans for the future. This is in turn contributed to their ability to have a higher income. Students participating in extra-curricular activities had opportunities to speak before groups which helped develop their ability to express themselves verbally. Taking part in extra-curricular activities contributed toward students' abilities to make decisions and enter into group discussions in an intelligent way.

From the data reported by the Laverne High School graduates in this study, the investigation concluded that students that are physically able should be encouraged to participate in some extra-curricular activities.

SIMPSON, DARRELL DEAN. The Association Between the Nature and Scope of Summer Employment Experiences and the Declared Occupational Objective, Supervised Training and Scholastic Performance of Vocational Agriculture Students. Report, M.S., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 43 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- A major purpose of this study was to determine the possible association of summer activities of vocational agriculture students to the scope and maintenance of a quality supervised farming program.

Method.-- Information was collated on the type of summer employment and employers, and the effect of summer employment upon FFA participation. Students indicated their ranking in classwork,

and their occupational objective. Junior and Senior students from fifteen departments of vocational agriculture in Logan, Lincoln, and Payne counties responded.

Findings.-- The range in hours worked during the approximate 11 week period between June 1 and August 15, 1968, was 0 to 1100 hours, and varied quite widely. Sixty-six per cent of the students indicated employment in agriculture or agriculture related jobs. The percentage of those students working in agricultural jobs increased as the hours work increased. The greatest per cent of the students indicated investment of summer earnings in their supervised farming programs, with investment in cars next. Less than five per cent of the students listed "relation to educational objective" as the major reason for selecting their summer employment. Students credited "self" in a majority of cases as the major factor in securing jobs, with the percentage crediting "self" increasing as the number of hours worked increased. Only 2.42% recognized their vocational agriculture teacher as a major factor in helping secure summer employment. The greatest per cent of those students indicating their summer employment "did not" allow adequate time for FFA activities also indicated their summer employment was non-agricultural. A very low percentage of students participating in summer educational field days was indicated. All students ranking themselves in the lower 1/3 of their vo-ag class selected non-agricultural occupational objectives. The study did indicate that the occupational objective of the student was directly related to parental occupation. A small per cent of the students indicated an inventory decrease, with 42% of these same students indicating the majority of summer earnings spent on cars.

SINGH, LAL. A Study of Agricultural Extension in India With Reorganized Possibilities at Agricultural Colleges and Universities. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University. 155 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to make a comparative analysis of historical and related events in the development of agricultural extension in India and the United States.

Method.-- The study involved an application of organizational concepts as well as outcomes derived from an heuristic interpretation of questionnaire responses. Alternative organizational structures applicable to agricultural colleges and universities in India were suggested. Related, yet specific, objectives of the study were to understand the administrative organization of agricultural extension service at colleges and universities in India.

The basic approach to this study, considered modified descriptive, was exploratory. The modified descriptive technique involved review of literature and relevant theory, a survey of those considered to have had experiences related to the problems plus a heuristic analysis of their responses. The survey, an open ended questionnaire, was mailed to all the USAID participants who had served in an advisory capacity with agricultural departments, colleges or universities in India and to agricultural students from India studying in the United States colleges and universities.

Findings.-- Although the review of literature related to the development of the agricultural extension services in India and the United States revealed striking similarities in terms of historical events, some features unique to the United States were noted, including: 1. single purpose agency with a strong emphasis on agricultural development rather than the development of all the aspects of rural life; 2. non-government initiation but at the same time receiving strong support from the government; 3. additional support from farmers as well as local organizations; 4. educational aspects of the service promoted by agricultural colleges and universities; and 5. coordination with agricultural research and teaching.

Responses to the questionnaire revealed certain factors affecting the overall efficiency of extension organization in India. They included: 1. development programs that tended to be developed at the "top" and "handed down" for implementation; 2. personnel limitations at all levels attributable to a lack of qualified personnel and negative attitudes of extension personnel toward helping people; 3. administrative organization lacking in terms of unity of command, decentralization of decision-making authority, personal contacts, delegation of authority and responsibility, and a knowledge of line-staff relationships.

It was concluded that India's existing system cannot provide for the dissemination of extension information and the provision of related services and at the same time fully coordinate extension with research and teaching. The need for organizing agricultural extension at agricultural colleges and universities was recognized as essential. In order to initiate such an organization at agricultural colleges or universities and to provide for the further development of the existing agricultural extension service, five models suitable to India were recommended.

SMITH, LEE DONALD. Parental Occupational and Educational Aspirations for Okfuskee County 8th Grade Students as Compared to Their Own Aspirations. Thesis, M. S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 41 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this study was to identify and measure the effect of parental influence and other factors on the occupational aspirations of all 8th grade students (200) in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma.

Method.-- Instruments used to collect data from the mixed ethnic group were an occupational aspiration scale and a personal data sheet. Variables studied, in relation to student occupational aspirations, were: (1) grade level achieved by father and mother, (2) father's and mother's occupational aspiration for their child, (3) parents occupation, (4) families annual income, (5) adult relation with whom the student lives, (6) parents age, and (7) parents aspiration within each race. Item counts, percentages and correlation coefficients were measures used in analyzing the data.

Findings.-- Correlation was significant at the one per cent level, between the students occupational aspiration and grade level completed by father and mother, father's and mother's occupation, and the families annual income. Students aspirations related closely with whom they lived, and parents age was not a significant factor. All students aspirations related closely with their parents by three points. Indian and White students aspirations were six and eight points respectively lower than their parents'.

SPENCER, CHARLES THOMAS. A Comparison of the Elgin FFA Chapter Members Obtaining the State Farmer Degree to Those Not Receiving the Degree Based on Occupation and Income. Report, M.S., 1970. Oklahoma State University. 50 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary purpose of this study was to obtain a complete, detailed follow-up of the 1949-68 graduates from Elgin High School, who completed at least three years of vocational agriculture. It was also to compare those who obtained the State Farmer Degree to those not receiving the State Farmer Degree, based on current occupation and income.

Method.-- There were one hundred forth-five eligible graduates which consisted of fifty-three state farmers and ninety-two nonstate farmers. These constituted the two groups used for comparison in this study. Information for this study was collected by the use of a questionnaire developed by the author.

Findings.-- Based on the data collected, certain conclusions were drawn concerning the occupation and income of the two comparison groups. The data confirmed the hypotheses of the study that more state farmers were actively engaged in farming or agricultural related occupations than were nonstate farmers. It was also confirmed that more state farmers earn a higher income than nonstate farmers.

STARKS, WALTER L. The Relationship of Residence and Economic Factors to the First Semester Academic Achievement of College of Business Administration and College of Agriculture 1969 Freshmen, Male Students. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 104 p., Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The purpose was to study the relationship of residence and economic factors to the first semester acacemic achievement of college of business administration and college of agriculture 1969 freshmen, male students.

Method.-- The study was restricted to male freshmen enrolled in the College of Business Administration and College of Agriculture at Oklahoma State University as regular undergraduate students during the fall semester 1969 with the following exceptions: (a) Foreign students, and (b) Transfer students attending Oklahoma State University for the first time. Subjects were selected at random from the College of Business Administration and College of Agriculture by living groups (fraternity, dormitory, off-campus).

Instruments used for determining differences were (1) Survey of Interpersonal Values, (2) Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes, (3) Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey, and (4) American College Testing Program. A simple questionnaire was designed and used to secure socio-economic data. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and chi-square as appropriate tests for significant differences.

Findings.-- Significant differences were not found to occur among the three groups except for scores on (1) Survey of Interpersonal Values and (2) Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey.

These data present evidence that differences do not exist among living groups on composite ACT scores and first semester grade point averages achieved. Fraternity men placed a greater value on sociability and off-campus resident males placed a grater value upon independence.

There were significant differences found among the living groups with regard to the number of hours worked per week. Fifty per cent of off-campus males worked more than 20 hours per week. The majority of fraternity and residence hall subjects worked between 10 and 20 hours per week.

The findings of the study raises questions concerning the extent to which a student's desire for certain features in housing stem from the values he holds.

WEBB, EARL S. AND ROBERT F. KRUSE. An Assessment of Selected Aspects of the Pre-employment Program in Farm Machinery Service and Repair. Departmental Information Report 1970. Texas A & M University. 14 p. Department of Agricultural Education, Texas A & M University, College Station.

Purpose.-- The purpose of this investigation was to determine if problems exist in teaching and administering the pre-employment laboratory program in farm machinery service and repair.

Method.-- A questionnaire was constructed which related to teacher qualifications, physical facilities, and students. Items included were determined by interviews with teacher trainers and a limited number of teachers of the pre-employment laboratory program. Questionnaires were mailed to thirty-nine teachers; responses were received from thirty, 76,92 per cent of the teachers conducting pre-employment laboratory programs in Texas.

Findings.-- A majority of the teachers felt they did not have adequate training in farm machinery mechanics to teach the pre-employment laboratory class. Deficiencies were noted in the areas of hydraulics, electrical systems, and diesel engines.

It was the opinion of respondents that a majority of their students enrolled in the pre-employment laboratory program in farm mechanics machinery service and repair were not planning to become mechanics. Slightly less than 10 per cent of the students completing the program were employed as farm machinery mechanics. Almost 19 per cent, however, were employed in closely related occupations.

There was no uniform procedure for selecting students for enrollment in the pre-employment laboratory program nor was any mechanical aptitude test given among the schools in the investigation.

There were a few pre-employment laboratory programs which did not have adequate tools, equipment or space. Only about one-half of the respondents indicated that they had adequate text books. technical bulletins, and service manuals.

WESTBROOK, CARL O. A Feasibility Study for Developing A Technical-Vocational School Within the New Mexico State University's Branch College at Grants, New Mexico, With Guideline Implications for All Branch Colleges in the University System. Dissertation, Ed. D., 1970. Oklahoma State University, 166 p. Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- In this study, an effort was made to determine the various types of present and potential occupations, characteristics of workers, job entry opportunities, numbers and desires of high school students for vocational-technical education, the desires of adults in the area, and to develop guidelines for a branch college to begin vocational-technical education programs.

Method.-- Over three hundred fifty business-industry firms were interviewed resulting in the identification of 5,921 employees in various occupational titles. Almost five hundred (483) junior and senior students in two senior high schools and 301 adults responded to surveys concerning the feasibility of vocational-technical education programs.

Findings.-- Data reveal that over forty-six per cent (46.30%) of the labor force employed were working in the mining industry. It was also revealed that 92.25 per cent of the entire labor force was earning over $112.00 per week. Additional findings established that only one worker in five (20.64%) with less than twelve grades of education could enter his present job. However, recent policies of the major employers (mining industry) indicate that fewer and fewer persons will be accepted with less than high school graduation or higher education in the future. Representatives of business and industrial firms indicated that 12.51 per cent of their employees (746) should be trained by an area vocational school or a community college for advancement in their job. It was concluded that secondary school growth rates and the number of adults expressing training needs in the area could well justify establishment of vocational programs at the New Mexico State University Branch College in Grants. It was further concluded that educational institutions in the Grants area presently are far from being adequate for training workers needed to meet the demands of local business and industry. It was recommended that New Mexico State University at Grants initiate programs which could result in meeting some of these needs of industry and the local citizens.

WHITE, JAMES G. Certain Conditions and Situations Regarding the Enrollees in Agricultural Education in the Secondary Schools of Caroline County and the Development of A Course of Study for Third and Fourth Year Students. Thesis, M.A., 1970, Virginia State College. 61 p. Library, Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Purpose.-- To ascertain the characteristics of the enrollees and to develop a course of study in terms of the needs of these individuals.

Method.-- The writer developed two questionnaires for the purpose of collecting data pertinent to this investigation. The structure of each questionnaire was reviewed and approved by the teachers of agricultural education in Caroline County.

The principal of each of the secondary schools supplied a list of the students who were currently pursuing courses in agricultural education. Permission was then granted the writer to interview each student. This was accomplished through visiting classes, and holding both small group and individual conferences.

Findings.-- (1) Slightly less than one-half of the children within the homes of the enrollees were in the eleven to twenty year age bracket. (2) Dropping out of school occurred more frequently during grades nine through twelve. (3) Ninety-six parents earned annual wages of $5,000.00 or less. (4) Approximately seventy per cent of the parents were either farming or working as unskilled laborers. (5) Interest in the subject was checked as the greatest single reason for enrolling in agricultural education. (6) Forty-nine students had found part-time employment. (7) As many as sixty-nine of the homes of the enrollees each had tractors, plows and cultivators. (8) Limited interest was expressed by the students in the livestock industry, the meat industry, the poultry industry, agricultural business, the fruit and vegetable industry, and handling and processing small grain. (9) There was evidence of increased interest in forestry and conservation and ornamental horticulture. (10) The greatest amount of interest was evidenced in farm machinery supplies and services.

WILLIAMS, DAVID LEWIS. Variables Influencing Teacher Adoption of Cooperative Agricultural Occupations Curricula. Dissertation, Ed.D., 1969. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Purpose.-- The primary objective of this study was to determine the relationship between (1) teacher innovativeness, (2) the administrator's attitude toward cooperative agricultural occupations training, (3) the school's per pupil expenditure, (4) the number of agricultural training stations available in the community, (5) the number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department, (6) the number of students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (7) the number of non-farm students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (8) the number of vocational programs offered by the school, (9) the offering of a separate agricultural mechanics class in the vocational agriculture program.

Method.-- Data were collected by separate interviews with the vocational agriculture teacher and administrator in thirty-two Oklahoma public secondary schools where the agriculture teacher had attended one of the Agricultural Occupations Institutes at Oklahoma State University. The following instruments were administered: (1) a teacher interview schedule, (2) a diffusion scale, (3) a teacher innovativeness scale, (4) an administrator interview schedule, and (5) an administrator's attitude scale. Stepwise regression was used to analyze the data. This procedure included: (1) the computation of simple correlation coefficients, (2) the computation of partial and multiple correlation coefficients, and (3) the formulation of a multiple regression equation.

Findings.-- Four variables had a simple correlation with diffusion which were significant at the .01 level of confidence. They were: (1) the number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department, (2) the number of students enrolled in vocational agriculture, (3) teacher innovativeness, and (4) the number of non-farm students enrolled in vocational agriculture. The number of teachers in the vocational agriculture department accounted for 36.4 per cent of the variation in diffusion of cooperative agricultural occupations curricula. This one variable accounted for slightly more than one-half of all the variation accounted for by all nine variables previously mentioned. When all variables were considered, except the number of vocational education programs offered by the school which did not account for any of the variation, they accounted for 70 per cent of the variation away from the mean diffusion score.

RESEARCH STUDIES IN PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

SOUTHERN REGION

1970-71

RESEARCH STUDIES IN PROGRESS
1970-71

BARNES, JAMES R. Employment Opportunities and Educational Needs of Alabama Farmers. Staff Study. Occupational Research Coordinating Unit, Auburn University, Auburn.

BARNES, JAMES R. Employment Opportunities and Educational Needs of Workers in Alabama Argi-Business. Staff Study. Occupational Research Coordinating Unit, Auburn University, Auburn.

BASS, B. C. A Study to Determine the Competencies Needed by Teachers of High School Ornamental Horticulture Courses. Staff Study. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg.

BOYKIN, W. C. AND W. F. JACKSON. Problems and Progress of Adjustment of Migrants From Mississippi Counties. Staff Study. Agricultural Education, Alcorn A. & M. College, Lorman.

DAVIS, MALCOM E. A Survey of the Practices Employed by Teachers of Agricultural Educators in the Evaluation of Their Instructional Programs of Electricity. Thesis, M.A., Virginia State College, Petersburg.

DAWSON, JAMES I. AND NIMROD COBB. Factors Associated with Academic Success of Students Majoring in Agricultural Education at Alabama A. & M. University from 1960-70. Staff Study. Alabama A. & M. University, Normal.

EADDY, VANIK S. A Survey of Basic Vocational Teaching Competencies of Alabama Vocational Agricultural Teachers. Staff Study. Department of Vocational and Adult Education, Auburn University, Auburn.

FARRAR, ANDREW LOCKETT. A Study of Certain Conditions and Educational Needs of a Group of Flue-Cured Tobacco Farmers in Pittsylvania County. Thesis, M.A., Virginia State College, Petersburg.

GRANBERRY, ROYCE. A Study of Selected Characteristics of Students Enrolled in Terminal and Transfer Programs in Agriculture in Six Texas Junior Colleges. Ed.D. Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

GRIFFITH, HENRY. Ornamental Horticultural Business Curriculum for Post-High School Occupational Training in Oklahoma. Ed.D. Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

HARLOW, GUY. A Comparison of Selected Aspects of Training Skills Needed by Adult 4-H Leaders as Perceived by Professional Extension Personnel and Adult 4-H Leaders in Eight Southwest Oklahoma Counties. Thesis, M.S., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

HARRELL, WILLIAM R. Effect of Knowledge of Results on Acquisition of Motor Skill in Arc Welding. Staff Study. Agriculture Department,Sam Houston State University, Huntsville.

HASKETT, JOE. Identification of Factors That Affect Freshmen Agriculture Students' Choices of a College or University. Report, M.S., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

HENDERSON, GENE. The Image of Oklahoma State University's Agriculture College Held by High School Students in Garfield County. Report, M.S., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

HOLLEY, WESLEY. The Perceptions of the Duties of Vocational Agriculture Teachers by Student Teachers Before and After the Student Teaching Experience as Compared to the Perceptions of the Duties by Cooperating Teachers. Thesis, M.S., Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

JOHNSON, RAY L. A Follow-Up Study of the Agricultural Education Graduates of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1965 through 1970. Thesis, M.S., Department of Agricultural Education, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro.

KIESLING, LEE ROY. Attitudes of Oklahoma Vocational Agriculture Teachers Toward the Establishment and Maintenance of Young Farmer Chapters. Ed.D. Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Education, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

LEWIS, THOMAS G. Factors Associated with the Attrition Rate in Jackson County, Alabama School District, from 1965-69, with Emphasis on Decreasing the Drop-Out Rate. Thesis, M.S., Alabama A. & M. University, Normal.

MARTIN, ROBERT R. Emerging Concepts of Teacher Education in Agriculture. Ph.D. Dissertation, Vocational Agricultural Education, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

MILLAN, JOSE A. Determining the Need for A Residential Vocational Agriculture School to Serve the Southwestern Region of Puerto Rico. Ph.D. Dissertation, Vocational Agricultural Education, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

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